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INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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COUNTRY Rumania

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SUBJECT 1. Motion Picture Directorate in Rumania
2. Miscellaneous Information on Rumanian Areas

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SUPPLEMENT TO 50X1-HUM
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1. the former Rumanian Ministry of Press is now called the Committee of Arts. It consists of the following sections:

- a. Directorate of Press
- b. Directorate of Motion Pictures
- c. Directorate of Arts
- d. Directorate of Theater
- e. Directorate of Radio
- f. Directorate of Publicity

2. The President of the Committee of Arts is Edward Mezincescu. The Chief of the Directorate of Motion Pictures is Alexander Belu; the Directorate consists of the following sections:

- a. Studio Alexandra Sahia - located at Strada Turgionev No. 6; General Manager is Sylvia Armasu; the Political Cadre Leader is a certain Angel; Film Director is a certain Evoescu; Chief Engineer is named Mashka.
- b. Studio Bucharest - located at Strada Wilson No. 8; General Manager is Megreanu. This studio makes full length films and is the largest in Bucharest. Between 300 and 400 persons are employed there.
- c. General Administrative Offices - located at Strada Horastrau No. 33; approximately 30 persons are employed there.
- d. Studio de Doublago - located at Strada Wilson No. 8; at this studio, the sound tract was added to various films of a documentary nature; the studio employs about 70 persons.

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e. Laborator, Mogosoaia - located adjacent to the Distributia plant. The political cadre leader is a certain Stefan Stefan; the technical expert is named Graciunescu. At this laboratory, film is developed, retouched, edited, printed and processed. Employees number about 100.

3. Sylvia Armasu, who manages the Studio Alexandru Sahia, has close liaison with the Soviets. 50X1-HUM

4. Among the employees at the Motion Picture Directorate, [redacted] are the following: 50X1-HUM

a. Ion Cosma - chief film operator at the Bucharest studio.
 b. Giannino Sala - laboratory employee.
 c. Graciunescu - engineer at the laboratory.
 d. Ceccaralli - employee at laboratory.
 e. Wenzel Narculescu - employee at the Studio Sahia.
 f. Theodore Isovoranu - former captain in the Rumanian Navy. [redacted]

5. Soviet photographers who have worked at the Motion Picture Directorate in the past include the following: 50X1-HUM

a. Savalieva [redacted]
 b. Koraliov [redacted]
 c. Rendakov [redacted]

6. Equipment which was used by the Motion Picture Directorate included the following:

a. 30 motion picture cameras [redacted] KS and AEMO (Soviet copies) [redacted]
 [redacted] All the cameras [redacted] were 32 mm.

b. Ten projectors.
 c. Four sets developing equipment.
 d. Six splicers.
 e. Seven trucks, two with sound equipment.
 f. Twenty passenger cars.
 g. Three sets sound equipment. 50X1-HUM

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[redacted] activity in these localities, are listed below:

- a. Petesti - an airfield for use by jet planes was being constructed outside Constanta.
- b. Arad - In 1948, there were 3,000 Soviet troops in Arad. A mobile radio station, mounted on two trucks, was in Arad at the time.
- c. Stalin - The IAR factory had manufactured 30,000 tractors since 1947. The factory overhauled motors and machinery. Though airplane manufacture has been discontinued, [redacted] some war industry is still centered there inasmuch as certain sections of the plant were closely guarded. Behind the factory, the Stalin Airfield was located; [redacted] about 100 airplanes bearing Romanian and Soviet markings there. The field had from [redacted] eight to ten hangars. [redacted] the field was enlarged, more [redacted] recently.
- d. Baia - Mare - There were anthracite and ore mines in this area. The Phoenix Chemical Factory located there produced acids. [redacted] there [redacted] were many explosions occurring in the plant which resulted in injuries to workers.
- e. Braila - The military barracks on the outskirts of the city housed temporarily a number of evacuees from the Yugoslav border area (since mid June 1951). [redacted]
- f. Barlad - There were two airports reportedly near this city, but few planes were seen [redacted] A forest near the city concealed an ammunition dump. The kolkhozes in the area were in very poor condition.
- g. Veliug - This village in Moldavia reportedly marked the site of Rumania's largest hydroelectric center, dam and reservoir. [redacted]

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- h. Bacau - There was a small airport in Bacau.
- i. Giurgiu - An electric power line which supplied Bulgaria passed through the city. The power plant was completed one and one half years ago and was located near the Port Authority.
- j. Ruse - A Bulgarian town through which Soviet forces from Rumania passed enroute to Bulgaria.
- k. Iasi - Large center for Soviet forces; the Soviet troop distribution center for Rumania was located at Iasi. A number of political prisoners were jailed here. The Nicolina Factory, which manufactured railroad cars for the Soviets, was also in this town.

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- l. Constanta - Three Soviet war vessels were seen here [redacted] The harbor was well-fortified and defended by heavy artillery. The coastal areas at Tataia, Mamaia, Mangalia and Navodari were fortified. Mangalia and Navodari were fortified. Mangalia and Navodar were undergoing construction for preparation of submarine bases.
- m. Caransebes - Jails for political prisoners were located here.
- n. Craiova - There were large concentrations of Soviet troops here in the summer of 1951. All the hotels in the city were occupied.
- o. Curton de Arges - The city, well-known as the burial ground for royalty, had schools for pilots and parachute troops (presumably Romanian).

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p. Oradia - There was a large airfield here, as well as Rumanian troops.

q. Orsova - This city was near the Yugoslav border, and had large concentrations of Soviet and Rumanian forces. There was an airfield of unknown size located here.

r. Resita - The Martin Iron and Foundry Works as well as Rumania's largest manufacturing plants were located in this city. There were 30,000 workers employed in various industries located in the city.

s. Ploesti - In 1951, the Soviets ordered the oil wells which had been sealed by Americans to be reopened. During the past year, there has been a large influx of Soviet equipment. There were anti-aircraft batteries throughout the city.

t. Turda - Besides a cement factory and a wire factory, [redacted] there was a school for training parachutists and pilots.

u. Cernavoda - The Salini bridge located at this site is well-fortified with antiaircraft batteries. There was artillery in the vicinity of the bridge as well.

v. Medias - Large numbers of metan (natural gas) pump lines passed through this city [redacted] characterized as the "nerve-center" of gas distribution. See attached sketch.

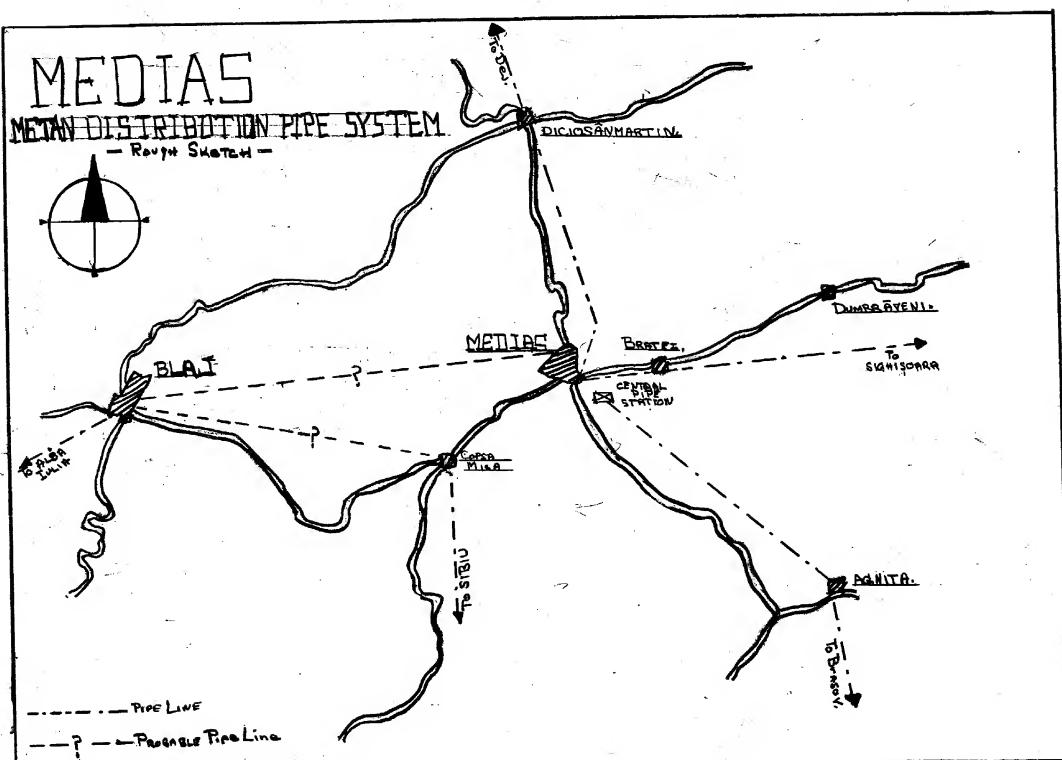
w. Bucharest - The airport near Tei (presumably Pipera) was extremely active during July 1951. Between 30 and 40 planes would land every morning; these planes came from an eastward direction to the field.

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